

inland waterway "from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7850. By Mr. O'CONNOR of New York: Resolution of the New York State Federation of Labor, in support of the Cooper-Hawes bill, adopted at the sixty-fifth annual convention at Rochester, N. Y., August 28-30, 1928; to the Committee on Labor.

7851. By Mr. PRALL: Petition received from the New York State Federation of Labor, Albany, N. Y., indorsing the Cooper-Hawes bill, Mr. John M. O'Hanlon, secretary-treasurer; to the Committee on Labor.

7852. By Mr. QUAYLE: Petition of the New York State Federation of Labor, Albany, N. Y., urging the passage of the Cooper-Hawes bill (H. R. 7729); to the Committee on Labor.

7853. Also, petition of New York State Ladies' Auxiliary to the New York State Association of Letter Carriers, urging the passage of the Dale-Lehlbach civil service retirement bill (S. 1727); to the Committee on the Civil Service.

7854. Also, petition of American Federation of Labor, New Orleans, La., urging the passage of the Dale-Lehlbach civil service retirement bill (S. 1727); to the Committee on the Civil Service.

7855. Also, petition of New York State Association of Letter Carriers, of Jamaica, N. Y., urging the passage of the Kelly postal policy bill (H. R. 89); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

7856. Also, petition of New York State Association of Letter Carriers, Jamaica, N. Y., urging the passage of the Dale-Lehlbach civil service retirement bill (S. 1727); to the Committee on the Civil Service.

7857. Also, petition of New York State Association of Letter Carriers, of Jamaica, N. Y., urging the passage of the La Follette-Mead bill (S. 3281); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

7858. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Clarion County (Pa.) Rural Letter Carrier Association, in favor of the passage of the Dale bill to permit optional retirement after 30 years' service; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

7859. By Mr. SWING: Resolution supporting the Johnson-Reed immigration act of 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

7860. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Men's Bible Class, First Presbyterian Church, Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa., in support of House bill 78, Sunday rest bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

TUESDAY, December 4, 1928

The Chaplain, Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty Lord of life, of work and peace, Lord of our wandering wills, direct our thought at this morning hour away from the illusions of this world, and fix them only on the love of God, the tenderness of Christ, the silver wings and the refreshing dew of Thine own Spirit. Enable us to weigh all things in the balances of the Sanctuary, that truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. And grant that as we serve Thee faithfully here on earth we may find our perfect consummation and joy in serving Thee in those broader fields of life into which it shall please Thee to call us at the last. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

HENRY F. ASHURST, a Senator from the State of Arizona, WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, a Senator from the State of Maryland, WALTER F. GEORGE, a Senator from the State of Georgia, and PARK TRAMMELL, a Senator from the State of Florida, appeared in their seats to-day.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had adopted a resolution (H. Res. 243) informing the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives had appeared and that the House was ready to proceed with business.

The message also announced that the House had adopted a resolution (H. Res. 242) providing for the appointment of a

committee of three members on the part of the House to join a similar committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The message transmitted to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. FRANK R. GOODING, late a Senator from the State of Idaho.

The message communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. HENRY R. RATHBONE, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. THOMAS L. RUBEY, late a Representative from the State of Missouri, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. WILLIAM A. OLDFIELD, late a Representative from the State of Arkansas, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 13199. An act authorizing the payment to the State of Oklahoma the sum of \$4,955.36 in settlement for rent for United States Veterans' Hospital No. 90 at Muskogee, Okla.;

H. R. 13461. An act to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States; and

H. R. 13831. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Mومence conservancy district, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, repair, and improve a dam across the Kankakee River at Mومence, in Kankakee County, Ill.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 1533. An act for the relief of Theodore Herbert;

H. R. 3170. An act for the relief of Franklin B. Morse;

H. R. 3723. An act for the relief of John M. Andrews;

H. R. 3844. An act for the relief of Myra Madry;

H. R. 5894. An act for the relief of the State Bank & Trust Co. of Fayetteville, Tenn.;

H. R. 6432. An act for the relief of James E. Moyer;

H. R. 7236. An act for the relief of James M. Long;

H. R. 8529. An act authorizing the Court of Claims to hear and determine questions of law involved in the alleged erroneous collection of tonnage taxes in 1920 and 1921 on three vessels operated by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, under bareboat charter from a Danzig corporation;

H. R. 8728. An act to authorize the Postmaster General to give motor-vehicle service employees credit for actual time served on a basis of one year for each 306 days of 8 hours served as substitute;

H. R. 9319. An act for the relief of the Glens Falls Insurance Co., of Glens Falls, N. Y.;

H. R. 9320. An act for the relief of the Home Insurance Co., of New York, N. Y.;

H. R. 9710. An act for the relief of the State of South Carolina;

H. R. 10885. An act to amend sections 23 and 24 of the general leasing act approved February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. L. p. 437);

H. R. 12354. An act to grant to the city of Leominster, Mass., an easement over certain Government property;

H. R. 12951. An act providing for the purchase of 640 acres of land, more or less, immediately adjoining Camp Clark, at Nevada, Mo., and authorizing an appropriation therefor;

H. R. 13406. An act to authorize the city of Fort Thomas, Ky., to widen, improve, reconstruct, and resurface Fort Thomas Avenue and to assess the cost thereof against the United States according to front feet of military reservation abutting thereon, and authorizing an appropriation therefor;

H. R. 13778. An act authorizing Alex Gonzales, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rio Grande near the town of Ysleta, Tex.;

S. J. Res. 131. Joint resolution providing for the participation by the United States in the International Conference for the Revision of the Convention of 1914 for the Safety of Life at Sea;

H. J. Res. 168. Joint resolution for the appointment of W. S. Albright, of Kansas, as a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; and

H. J. Res. 193. Joint resolution for the appointment of Roy L. Marston, of Maine, as a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CURTIS and Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas advanced in the center aisle, and

Mr. CURTIS said: Mr. President, your committee appointed to join a similar committee of the House to wait upon the President and advise him that a quorum of each of the Houses had assembled performed that duty and beg to report that the President congratulated the Congress upon its reassembling, and informed your committee that he would immediately communicate in writing with the two bodies.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE HENRY R. RATHBONE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives (H. Res. 246), which were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. HENRY R. RATHBONE, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. DENEEN. Mr. President, I submit resolutions and ask unanimous consent for their immediate consideration.

The resolutions (S. Res. 268) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. HENRY R. RATHBONE, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives (H. Res. 247), which were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. GILLET. Mr. President, I submit the resolutions which I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent for their immediate consideration.

The resolutions (S. Res. 269) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS L. RUBEY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives (H. Res. 248), which were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. THOMAS L. RUBEY, a Representative from the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Mr. President, I present resolutions and ask unanimous consent for their immediate consideration.

The resolutions (S. Res. 270) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. THOMAS L. RUBEY, late a Representative from the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Mr. Latta, one of the secretaries of the President, was announced, and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate a message in writing.

The message was received by the Assistant Sergeant at Arms, Carl A. Loeffler, and handed to the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk, John C. Crockett, read the message, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

No Congress of the United States ever assembled, on surveying the state of the Union, has met with a more pleasing prospect than that which appears at the present time. In the domestic field there is tranquillity and contentment, harmonious relations between management and wage earner, freedom from industrial strife, and the highest record of years of prosperity. In the foreign field there is peace, the good will which comes from mutual understanding, and the knowledge that the problems which a short time ago appeared so ominous are yielding to the touch of manifest friendship. The great wealth created by our enterprise and industry, and saved by our economy, has had the widest distribution among our own people, and has gone out in a steady stream to serve the charity and the business of the world. The requirements of existence have passed beyond the standard of necessity into the region of luxury. Enlarging production is consumed by an increasing demand at home and an expanding commerce abroad. The country can regard the present with satisfaction and anticipate the future with optimism.

The main source of these unexampled blessings lies in the integrity and character of the American people. They have had great faith, which they have supplemented with mighty works. They have been able to put trust in each other and trust in their Government. Their candor in dealing with foreign governments has commanded respect and confidence. Yet these remarkable powers would have been exerted almost in vain without the constant cooperation and careful administration of the Federal Government.

We have been coming into a period which may be fairly characterized as a conservation of our national resources. Wastefulness in public business and private enterprise has been displaced by constructive economy. This has been accomplished by bringing our domestic and foreign relations more and more under a reign of law. A rule of force has been giving way to a rule of reason. We have substituted for the vicious circle of increasing expenditures, increasing tax rates, and diminishing profits the charmed circle of diminishing expenditures, diminishing tax rates, and increasing profits.

Four times we have made a drastic revision of our internal revenue system, abolishing many taxes and substantially reducing almost all others. Each time the resulting stimulation to business has so increased taxable incomes and profits that a surplus has been produced. One-third of the national debt has been paid, while much of the other two-thirds has been refunded at lower rates, and these savings of interest and constant economies have enabled us to repeat the satisfying process of more tax reductions. Under this sound and healthful encouragement the national income has increased nearly 50 per cent, until it is estimated to stand well over \$90,000,000,000. It has been a method which has performed the seeming miracle of leaving a much greater percentage of earnings in the hands of the taxpayers with scarcely any diminution of the Government revenue. That is constructive economy in the highest degree. It is the corner stone of prosperity. It should not fail to be continued.

This action began by the application of economy to public expenditure. If it is to be permanent, it must be made so by the repeated application of economy. There is no surplus on which to base further tax revision at this time. Last June the estimates showed a threatened deficit for the current fiscal year of \$94,000,000. Under my direction the departments began saving all they could out of their present appropriations. The last tax reduction brought an encouraging improvement in business, beginning early in October, which will also increase our revenue. The combination of economy and good times now indicates a surplus of about \$37,000,000. This is a margin of less than 1 per cent on our expenditures and makes it obvious that the Treasury is in no condition to undertake increases in expenditures to be made before June 30. It is necessary therefore during the present session to refrain from new appropriations for immediate outlay, or if such are absolutely required to provide for them by new revenue; otherwise we shall reach the end of the year with the unthinkable result of an unbalanced

budget. For the first time during my term of office we face that contingency. I am certain that the Congress would not pass and I should not feel warranted in approving legislation which would involve us in that financial disgrace.

On the whole the finances of the Government are most satisfactory. Last year the national debt was reduced about \$906,000,000. The refunding and retirement of the second and third Liberty loans have just been brought to a successful conclusion, which will save about \$75,000,000 a year in interest. The unpaid balance has been arranged in maturities convenient for carrying out our permanent debt-paying program.

The enormous savings made have not been at the expense of any legitimate public need. The Government plant has been kept up and many improvements are under way, while its service is fully manned and the general efficiency of operation has increased. We have been enabled to undertake many new enterprises. Among these are the adjusted compensation of the veterans of the World War, which is costing us \$112,000,000 a year; amortizing our liability to the civil-service retirement funds, \$20,000,000; increase of expenditures for rivers and harbors including flood control, \$43,000,000; public buildings, \$47,000,000. In 1928 we spent \$50,000,000 in the adjustment of war claims and alien property. These are examples of a large list of items.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

When we turn from our domestic affairs to our foreign relations, we likewise perceive peace and progress. The Sixth International Conference of American States was held at Habana last winter. It contributed to a better understanding and cooperation among the nations. Eleven important conventions were signed and 71 resolutions passed. Pursuant to the plan then adopted, this Government has invited the other 20 nations of this hemisphere to a conference on conciliation and arbitration, which meets in Washington on December 10. All the nations have accepted and the expectation is justified that important progress will be made in methods for resolving international differences by means of arbitration.

During the year we have signed 11 new arbitration treaties, and 22 more are under negotiation.

NICARAGUA

When a destructive and bloody revolution lately broke out in Nicaragua, at the earnest and repeated entreaties of its Government I dispatched our marine forces there to protect the lives and interests of our citizens. To compose the contending parties, I sent there Col. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War and now Governor General of the Philippine Islands, who secured an agreement that warfare should cease, a national election should be held, and peace should be restored. Both parties conscientiously carried out this agreement, with the exception of a few bandits who later mostly surrendered or left the country. President Diaz appointed Brig. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, United States Army, president of the election board, which included also one member of each political party.

A free and fair election has been held and has worked out so successfully that both parties have joined in requesting like cooperation from this country at the election four years hence, to which I have refrained from making any commitments, although our country must be gratified at such an exhibition of success and appreciation. Nicaragua is regaining its prosperity and has taken a long step in the direction of peaceful self-government.

TACNA-ARICA

The long-standing differences between Chile and Peru have been sufficiently composed so that diplomatic relations have been resumed by the exchange of ambassadors. Negotiations are hopefully proceeding as this is written for the final adjustment of the differences over their disputed territory.

MEXICO

Our relations with Mexico are on a more satisfactory basis than at any time since their revolution. Many misunderstandings have been resolved and the most frank and friendly negotiations promise a final adjustment of all unsettled questions. It is exceedingly gratifying that Ambassador Morrow has been able to bring our two neighboring countries, which have so many interests in common, to a position of confidence in each other and of respect for mutual sovereign rights.

CHINA

The situation in China, which a few months ago was so threatening as to call for the dispatch of a large additional force, has been much composed. The Nationalist Government has established itself over the country and promulgated a new organic law announcing a program intended to promote the political and economic welfare of the people. We have recognized this Government, encouraged its progress, and have negotiated a treaty restoring to China complete tariff autonomy

and guaranteeing our citizens against discriminations. Our trade in that quarter is increasing and our forces are being reduced.

GREEK AND AUSTRIAN DEBTS

Pending before the Congress is a recommendation for the settlement of the Greek debt and the Austrian debt. Both of these are comparatively small and our country can afford to be generous. The rehabilitation of these countries awaits their settlement. There would also be advantages to our trade. We could scarcely afford to be the only nation that refuses the relief which Austria seeks. The Congress has already granted Austria a long-time moratorium, which it is understood will be waived and immediate payments begun on her debt on the same basis which we have extended to other countries.

PEACE TREATY

One of the most important treaties ever laid before the Senate of the United States will be that which the 15 nations recently signed at Paris, and to which 44 other nations have declared their intention to adhere, renouncing war as a national policy and agreeing to resort only to peaceful means for the adjustment of international differences. It is the most solemn declaration against war, the most positive adherence to peace, that it is possible for sovereign nations to make. It does not supersede our inalienable sovereign right and duty of national defense or undertake to commit us before the event to any mode of action which the Congress might decide to be wise if ever the treaty should be broken. But it is a new standard in the world around which can rally the informed and enlightened opinion of nations to prevent their governments from being forced into hostile action by the temporary outbreak of international animosities. The observance of this covenant, so simple and so straightforward, promises more for the peace of the world than any other agreement ever negotiated among the nations.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The first duty of our Government to its own citizens and foreigners within its borders is the preservation of order. Unless and until that duty is met a government is not even eligible for recognition among the family of nations. The advancement of world civilization likewise is dependent upon that order among the people of different countries which we term peace. To insure our citizens against the infringement of their legal rights at home and abroad, to preserve order, liberty, and peace by making the law supreme we have an Army and a Navy.

Both of these are organized for defensive purposes. Our Army could not be much reduced, but does not need to be increased. Such new housing and repairs as are necessary are under way and the 5-year program in aviation is being put into effect in both branches of our service.

Our Navy, according to generally accepted standards, is deficient in cruisers. We have 10 comparatively new vessels, 22 that are old, and 8 to be built. It is evident that renewals and replacements must be provided. This matter was thoroughly canvassed at the last session of the Congress and does not need restatement. The bill before the Senate with the elimination of the time clause should be passed. We have no intention of competing with any other country. This building program is for necessary replacements and to meet our needs for defense.

The cost of national defense is stupendous. It has increased \$118,000,000 in the past four years. The estimated expenditure for 1930 is \$668,000,000. While this is made up of many items it is, after all, mostly dependent upon numbers. Our defensive needs do not call for any increase in the number of men in the Army or the Navy. We have reached the limit of what we ought to expend for that purpose.

I wish to repeat again for the benefit of the timid and the suspicious that this country is neither militaristic nor imperialistic. Many people at home and abroad, who constantly make this charge, are the same ones who are even more solicitous to have us extend assistance to foreign countries. When such assistance is granted, the inevitable result is that we have foreign interests. For us to refuse the customary support and protection of such interests would be in derogation of the sovereignty of this Nation. Our largest foreign interests are in the British Empire, France, and Italy. Because we are constantly solicitous for those interests, I doubt if anyone would suppose that those countries feel we harbor toward them any militaristic or imperialistic design. As for smaller countries, we certainly do not want any of them. We are more anxious than they are to have their sovereignty respected. Our entire influence is in behalf of their independence. Cuba stands as a witness to our adherence to this principle.

The position of this Government relative to the limitation of armaments, the results already secured, and the developments

up to the present time are so well known to the Congress that they do not require any restatement.

VETERANS

The magnitude of our present system of veterans' relief is without precedent, and the results have been far-reaching. For years a service pension has been granted to the Grand Army and lately to the survivors of the Spanish-American War. At the time we entered the World War, however, Congress departed from the usual pension system followed by our Government. Eleven years have elapsed since our laws were first enacted initiating a system of compensation, rehabilitation, hospitalization, and insurance for the disabled of the World War and their dependents. The administration of all the laws concerning relief has been a difficult task, but it can safely be stated that these measures have omitted nothing in their desire to deal generously and humanely. We should continue to foster this system and provide all the facilities necessary for adequate care. It is the conception of our Government that the pension roll is an honor roll. It should include all those who are justly entitled to its benefits, but exclude all others.

Annual expenditures for all forms of veterans' relief now approximate \$765,000,000, and are increasing from year to year. It is doubtful if the peak of expenditures will be reached even under present legislation for some time yet to come. Further amendments to the existing law will be suggested by the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, and other like organizations, and it may be necessary for administrative purposes, or in order to remove some existing inequalities in the present law, to make further changes. I am sure that such recommendations as may be submitted to the Congress will receive your careful consideration. But because of the vast expenditure now being made each year, with every assurance that it will increase, and because of the great liberality of the existing law, the proposal of any additional legislation dealing with this subject should receive most searching scrutiny from the Congress.

You are familiar with the suggestion that the various public agencies now dealing with matters of veterans' relief be consolidated in one Government department. Some advantages to this plan seem apparent, especially in the simplification of administration and in the opportunity of bringing about a greater uniformity in the application of veterans' relief. I recommend that a survey be made by the proper committees of Congress dealing with this subject, in order to determine whether legislation to secure this consolidation is desirable.

AGRICULTURE

The past year has been marked by notable though not uniform improvement in agriculture. The general purchasing power of farm products and the volume of production have advanced. This means not only further progress in overcoming the price disparity into which agriculture was plunged in 1920-21, but also increased efficiency on the part of farmers and a well-grounded confidence in the future of agriculture.

The livestock industry has attained the best balance for many years and is prospering conspicuously. Dairymen, beef producers, and poultrymen are receiving substantially larger returns than last year. Cotton, although lower in price than at this time last year, was produced in greater volume, and the prospect for cotton incomes is favorable. But progress is never uniform in a vast and highly diversified agriculture or industry. Cash grains, hay, tobacco, and potatoes will bring somewhat smaller returns this year than last. Present indications are, however, that the gross farm income will be somewhat larger than in the crop year 1927-28, when the total was \$12,253,000,000. The corresponding figure for 1926-27 was \$12,127,000,000, and in 1925-26, \$12,670,000,000. Still better results would have been secured this year had there not been an undue increase in the production of certain crops. This is particularly true of potatoes, which have sold at an unremunerative price, or at a loss, as a direct result of overexpansion of acreage.

The present status of agriculture, although greatly improved over that of a few years ago, bespeaks the need of further improvement, which calls for determined effort of farmers themselves, encouraged and assisted by wise public policy. The Government has been, and must continue to be, alive to the needs of agriculture.

In the past eight years more constructive legislation of direct benefit to agriculture has been adopted than during any other period. The Department of Agriculture has been broadened and reorganized to insure greater efficiency. The department is laying greater stress on the economic and business phases of agriculture. It is lending every possible assistance to co-

operative marketing associations. Regulatory and research work have been segregated in order that each field may be served more effectively.

I can not too strongly commend, in the field of fact finding, the research work of the Department of Agriculture and the State experiment stations. The department now receives annually \$4,000,000 more for research than in 1921. In addition, the funds paid to the States for experimentation purposes under the Purnell Act constitute an annual increase in Federal payments to State agricultural experiment stations of \$2,400,000 over the amount appropriated in 1921. The program of support for research may wisely be continued and expanded. Since 1921 we have appropriated nearly an additional \$2,000,000 for extension work, and this sum is to be increased next year under authorization by the Capper-Ketchum Act.

THE SURPLUS PROBLEM

While these developments in fundamental research, regulation, and dissemination of agricultural information are of distinct help to agriculture, additional effort is needed. The surplus problem demands attention. As emphasized in my last message, the Government should assume no responsibility in normal times for crop surplus clearly due to overextended acreage. The Government should, however, provide reliable information as a guide to private effort; and in this connection fundamental research on prospective supply and demand, as a guide to production and marketing, should be encouraged. Expenditure of public funds to bring in more new land should have most searching scrutiny, so long as our farmers face unsatisfactory prices for crops and livestock produced on land already under cultivation.

Every proper effort should be made to put land to uses for which it is adapted. The reforestation of land best suited for timber production is progressing and should be encouraged, and to this end the forest taxation inquiry was instituted to afford a practical guide for public policy. Improvement has been made in grazing regulation in the forest reserves not only to protect the ranges but to preserve the soil from erosion. Similar action is urgently needed to protect other public lands which are now overgrazed and rapidly eroding.

Temporary expedients, though sometimes capable of appeasing the demands of the moment, can not permanently solve the surplus problem and might seriously aggravate it. Hence putting the Government directly into business, subsidies, and price fixing, and the alluring promises of political action as a substitute for private initiative should be avoided.

The Government should aid in promoting orderly marketing and in handling surpluses clearly due to weather and seasonal conditions. As a beginning there should be created a Federal farm board consisting of able and experienced men empowered to advise producers' associations in establishing central agencies or stabilization corporations to handle surpluses, to seek more economical means of merchandising, and to aid the producer in securing returns according to the quality of his product. A revolving loan fund should be provided for the necessary financing until these agencies shall have developed means of financing their operations through regularly constituted credit institutions. Such a bill should carry authority for raising the money, by loans or otherwise, necessary to meet the expense, as the Treasury has no surplus.

Agriculture has lagged behind industry in achieving that unity of effort which modern economic life demands. The cooperative movement, which is gradually building the needed organization, is in harmony with public interest and therefore merits public encouragement.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATES

Important phases of public policy related to agriculture lie within the sphere of the States. While successive reductions in Federal taxes have relieved most farmers of direct taxes to the National Government, State and local levies have become a serious burden. This problem needs immediate and thorough study with a view to correction at the earliest possible moment. It will have to be made largely by the States themselves.

COMMERCE

It is desirable that the Government continue its helpful attitude toward American business. The activities of the Department of Commerce have contributed largely to the present satisfactory position in our international trade, which has reached about \$9,000,000,000 annually. There should be no slackening of effort in that direction. It is also important that the department's assistance to domestic commerce be continued. There is probably no way in which the Government can aid sound economic progress more effectively than by cooperating with our business men to reduce wastes in distribution.

COMMERCIAL AERONAUTICS

Continued progress in civil aviation is most gratifying. Demands for airplanes and motors have taxed both the industry and the licensing and inspection service of the Department of Commerce to their capacity. While the compulsory licensing provisions of the air commerce act apply only to equipment and personnel engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, a Federal license may be procured by anyone possessing the necessary qualifications. State legislation, local airport regulations, and insurance requirements make such a license practically indispensable. This results in uniformity of regulation and increased safety in operation, which are essential to aeronautical development. Over 17,000 young men and women have now applied for Federal air-pilot's licenses or permits. More than 80 per cent of them applied during the past year.

Our national airway system exceeds 14,000 miles in length and has 7,500 miles lighted for night operations. Provision has been made for lighting 4,000 miles more during the current fiscal year and equipping an equal mileage with radio facilities. Three-quarters of our people are now served by these routes. With the rapid growth of air mail, express, and passenger service, this new transportation medium is daily becoming a more important factor in commerce. It is noteworthy that this development has taken place without governmental subsidies. Commercial passenger flights operating on schedule have reached 13,000 miles per day.

During the next fortnight this Nation will entertain the nations of the world in a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first successful airplane flight. The credit for this epoch-making achievement belongs to a citizen of our own country, Orville Wright.

CUBAN PARCEL POST

I desire to repeat my recommendation of an earlier message, that Congress enact the legislation necessary to make permanent the parcel-post convention with Cuba, both as a facility to American commerce and as a measure of equity to Cuba in the one class of goods which that country can send here by parcel post without detriment to our own trade.

"MAINE" BATTLESHIP MEMORIAL

When I attended the Pan American Conference at Habana, the President of Cuba showed me a marble statue made from the original memorial that was overturned by a storm after it was erected on the Cuban shore to the memory of the men who perished in the destruction of the battleship *Maine*. As a testimony of friendship and appreciation of the Cuban Government and people he most generously offered to present this to the United States, and I assured him of my pleasure in accepting it. There is no location in the White House for placing so large and heavy a structure, and I therefore urge the Congress to provide by law for some locality where it can be set up.

RAILROADS

In previous annual messages I have suggested the enactment of laws to promote railroad consolidation with the view of increasing the efficiency of transportation and lessening its cost to the public. While consolidations can and should be made under the present law until it is changed, yet the provisions of the act of 1920 have not been found fully adequate to meet the needs of other methods of consolidation. Amendments designed to remedy these defects have been considered at length by the respective committees of Congress and a bill was reported out late in the last session which I understand has the approval in principle of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is to be hoped that this legislation may be enacted at an early date.

Experience has shown that the interstate commerce law requires definition and clarification in several other respects, some of which have been pointed out by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its annual reports to the Congress. It will promote the public interest to have the Congress give early consideration to the recommendations there made.

MERCHANT MARINE

The cost of maintaining the United States Government merchant fleet has been steadily reduced. We have established American flag lines in foreign trade where they had never before existed as a means of promoting commerce and as a naval auxiliary. There have been sold to private American capital for operation within the past few years 14 of these lines, which, under the encouragement of the recent legislation passed by the Congress, give promise of continued successful operation. Additional legislation from time to time may be necessary to promote future advancement under private control.

Through the cooperation of the Post Office Department and the Shipping Board long-term contracts are being made with American steamship lines for carrying mail, which already

promise the construction of 15 to 20 new vessels and the gradual reestablishment of the American merchant marine as a private enterprise. No action of the National Government has been so beneficial to our shipping. The cost is being absorbed to a considerable extent by the disposal of unprofitable lines operated by the Shipping Board, for which the new law has made a market. Meanwhile it should be our policy to maintain necessary strategic lines under the Government operation until they can be transferred to private capital.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

In my message last year I expressed the view that we should lend our encouragement for more good roads to all the principal points on this hemisphere south of the Rio Grande. My view has not changed. The Pan American Union has recently endorsed it. In some of the countries to the south a great deal of progress is being made in road building. In others engineering features are often exacting and financing difficult. As those countries enter upon programs for road building we should be ready to contribute from our abundant experience to make their task easier of accomplishment. I prefer not to go into civil life to accomplish this end. We already furnish military and naval advisers, and following this precedent we could draw competent men from these same sources and from the Department of Agriculture.

We should provide our southern neighbors, if they request it, with such engineer advisors for the construction of roads and bridges. Private interests should look with favor upon all reasonable loans sought by these countries to open main lines of travel. Such assistance should be given especially to any project for a highway designed to connect all the countries on this hemisphere and thus facilitate intercourse and closer relations among them.

AIR MAIL SERVICE

The friendly relations and the extensive commercial intercourse with the Western Hemisphere to the south of us are being further cemented by the establishment and extension of air-mail routes. We shall soon have one from Key West, Fla., over Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo to San Juan, P. R., where it will connect with another route to Trinidad. There will be another route from Key West to the Canal Zone, where connection will be made with a route across the northern coast of South America to Paramaribo. This will give us a circle around the Caribbean under our own control. Additional connections will be made at Colon with a route running down the west coast of South America as far as Concepcion, Chile, and with the French air mail at Paramaribo running down the eastern coast of South America. The air service already spans our continent, with laterals running to Mexico and Canada, and covering a daily flight of over 28,000 miles, with an average cargo of 15,000 pounds.

WATERWAYS

Our river and harbor improvements are proceeding with vigor. In the past few years we have increased the appropriation for this regular work \$28,000,000, besides what is to be expended on flood control. The total appropriation for this year was over \$91,000,000. The Ohio River is almost ready for opening; work on the Missouri and other rivers is under way. In accordance with the Mississippi flood law, Army engineers are making investigations and surveys on other streams throughout the country with a view to flood control, navigation, water power, and irrigation. Our barge lines are being operated under generous appropriations, and negotiations are developing relative to the St. Lawrence waterway. To secure the largest benefits from all these waterways joint rates must be established with the railroads, preferably by agreement, but otherwise as a result of congressional action.

We have recently passed several river and harbor bills. The work ordered by the Congress, not yet completed, will cost about \$243,000,000, besides the hundreds of millions to be spent on the Mississippi flood way. Until we can see our way out of this expense no further river and harbor legislation should be passed, as expenditures to put it into effect would be four or five years away.

IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS

For many years the Federal Government has been committed to the wise policy of reclamation and irrigation. While it has met with some failures due to unwise selection of projects and lack of thorough soil surveys, so that they could not be placed on a sound business basis, on the whole the service has been of such incalculable benefit in so many States that no one would advocate its abandonment. The program to which we are already committed, providing for the construction of new projects authorized by Congress and the completion of old projects, will tax the resources of the reclamation fund over a period of years. The high cost of improving and equipping farms adds

to the difficulty of securing settlers for vacant farms on Federal projects.

Readjustments authorized by the reclamation relief act of May 25, 1926, have given more favorable terms of repayment to settlers. These new financial arrangements and the general prosperity on irrigation projects have resulted in increased collections by the Department of the Interior of charges due the reclamation fund. Nevertheless, the demand for still smaller yearly payments on some projects continues. These conditions should have consideration in connection with any proposed new projects.

COLORADO RIVER

For several years the Congress has considered the erection of a dam on the Colorado River for flood-control, irrigation, and domestic water purposes, all of which may properly be considered as Government functions. There would be an incidental creation of water power which could be used for generating electricity. As private enterprise can very well fill this field, there is no need for the Government to go into it. It is unfortunate that the States interested in this water have been unable to agree among themselves. Nevertheless, any legislation should give every possible safeguard to the present and prospective rights of each of them.

The Congress will have before it the detailed report of a special board appointed to consider the engineering and economic feasibility of this project. From the short summary which I have seen of it, I judge they consider the engineering problems can be met at somewhat increased cost over previous estimates. They prefer the Black Canyon site. On the economic features they are not so clear and appear to base their conclusions on many conditions which can not be established with certainty. So far as I can judge, however, from the summary, their conclusions appear sufficiently favorable, so that I feel warranted in recommending a measure which will protect the rights of the States, discharge the necessary Government functions, and leave the electrical field to private enterprise.

MUSCLE SHOALS

The development of other methods of producing nitrates will probably render this plant less important for that purpose than formerly. But we have it, and I am told it still provides a practical method of making nitrates for national defense and farm fertilizers. By dividing the property into its two component parts of power and nitrate plants it would be possible to dispose of the power, reserving the right to any concern that wished to make nitrates to use any power that might be needed for that purpose. Such a disposition of the power plant can be made that will return in rental about \$2,000,000 per year. If the Congress would grant the Secretary of War authority to lease the nitrate plant on such terms as would insure the largest production of nitrates, the entire property could begin to function. Such a division, I am aware, has never seemed to appeal to the Congress. I should also gladly approve a bill granting authority to lease the entire property for the production of nitrates.

I wish to avoid building another dam at public expense. Future operators should provide for that themselves. But if they were to be required to repay the cost of such dam with the prevailing commercial rates for interest, this difficulty will be considerably lessened. Nor do I think this property should be made a vehicle for putting the United States Government indiscriminately into the private and retail field of power distribution and nitrate sales.

CONSERVATION

The practical application of economy to the resources of the country calls for conservation. This does not mean that every resource should not be developed to its full degree, but it means that none of them should be wasted. We have a conservation board working on our oil problem. This is of the utmost importance to the future well-being of our people in this age of oil-burning engines and the general application of gasoline to transportation. The Secretary of the Interior should not be compelled to lease oil lands of the Osage Indians when the market is depressed and the future supply is in jeopardy.

While the area of lands remaining in public ownership is small, compared with the vast area in private ownership, the natural resources of those in public ownership are of immense present and future value. This is particularly true as to minerals and water power. The proper bureaus have been classifying these resources to the end that they may be conserved. Appropriate estimates are being submitted, in the Budget, for the further prosecution of this important work.

IMMIGRATION

The policy of restrictive immigration should be maintained. Authority should be granted the Secretary of Labor to give immediate preference to learned professions and experts essential to new industries. The reuniting of families should be expedited. Our immigration and naturalization laws might well be codified.

WAGE EARNER

In its economic life our country has rejected the long-accepted law of a limitation of the wage fund, which led to pessimism and despair because it was the doctrine of perpetual poverty, and has substituted for it the American conception that the only limit to profits and wages is production, which is the doctrine of optimism and hope, because it leads to prosperity. Here and there the councils of labor are still darkened by the theory that only by limiting individual production can there be any assurance of permanent employment for increasing numbers, but in general, management and wage earner alike have become emancipated from this doom and have entered a new era in industrial thought which has unleashed the productive capacity of the individual worker with an increasing scale of wages and profits, the end of which is not yet. The application of this theory accounts for our widening distribution of wealth. No discovery ever did more to increase the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Since 1922 increasing production has increased wages in general 12.9 per cent, while in certain selected trades they have run as high as 34.9 per cent and 38 per cent. Even in the boot and shoe shops the increase is over 5 per cent and in woolen mills 8.4 per cent, although these industries have not prospered like others. As the rise in living costs in this period is negligible, these figures represent real wage increases.

The cause of constructive economy requires that the Government should cooperate with private interests to eliminate the waste arising from industrial accidents. This item, with all that has been done to reduce it, still reaches enormous proportions, with great suffering to the workman and great loss to the country.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The Federal Government should continue its solicitous care for the 8,500,000 women wage earners and its efforts in behalf of public health, which is reducing infant mortality and improving the bodily and mental condition of our citizens.

CIVIL SERVICE

The most marked change made in the civil service of the Government in the past eight years relates to the increase in salaries. The board of actuaries on the retirement act shows by its report that July 1, 1921, the average salary of the 330,047 employees subject to the act was \$1,307, while on June 30, 1927, the average salary of the corresponding 405,263 was \$1,969. This was an increase in six years of nearly 53 per cent. On top of this was the generous increase made at the last session of the Congress generally applicable to Federal employees and another bill increasing the pay in certain branches of the Postal Service beyond the large increase which was made three years ago. This raised the average level from \$1,969 to \$2,092, making an increase in seven years of over 63 per cent. While it is well known that in the upper brackets the pay in the Federal service is much smaller than in private employment, in the lower brackets, ranging well up over \$3,000, it is much higher. It is higher not only in actual money paid, but in privileges granted, a vacation of 30 actual working days, or 5 weeks each year, with additional time running in some departments as high as 30 days for sick leave, and the generous provisions of the retirement act. No other body of public servants ever occupied such a fortunate position.

EDUCATION

Through the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior the Federal Government, acting in an informative and advisory capacity, has rendered valuable service. While this province belongs peculiarly to the States, yet the promotion of education and efficiency in educational methods is a general responsibility of the Federal Government. A survey of negro colleges and universities in the United States has just been completed by the Bureau of Education through funds provided by the institutions themselves and through private sources. The present status of negro higher education was determined and recommendations were made for its advancement. This was one of the numerous cooperative undertakings of the bureau. Following the invitation of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, the Bureau of Education now has under way the survey of agricultural colleges, authorized by Congress. The purpose of the survey is to ascertain the accomplishments, the status, and the future objectives of this

type of educational training. It is now proposed to undertake a survey of secondary schools, which educators insist is timely and essential.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

We have laid out a public-building program for the District of Columbia and the country at large running into hundreds of millions of dollars. Three important structures and one annex are already under way and one addition has been completed in the city of Washington. In the country sites have been acquired, many buildings are in course of construction, and some are already completed. Plans for all this work are being prepared in order that it may be carried forward as rapidly as possible. This is the greatest building program ever assumed by this Nation. It contemplates structures of utility and of beauty. When it reaches completion the people will be well served and the Federal city will be supplied with the most beautiful and stately public buildings which adorn any capital in the world.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN

The administration of Indian affairs has been receiving intensive study for several years. The Department of the Interior has been able to provide better supervision of health, education, and industrial advancement of this native race through additional funds provided by the Congress. The present cooperative arrangement existing between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Public Health Service should be extended. The Government's responsibility to the American Indian has been acknowledged by annual increases in appropriations to fulfill its obligations to them and to hasten the time when Federal supervision of their affairs may be properly and safely terminated. The movement in Congress and in some of the State legislatures for extending responsibility in Indian affairs to States should be encouraged. A complete participation by the Indian in our economic life is the end to be desired.

THE NEGRO

For 65 years now our negro population has been under the peculiar care and solicitude of the National Government. The progress which they have made in education and the professions, in wealth and in the arts of civilization, affords one of the most remarkable incidents in this period of world history. They have demonstrated their ability to partake of the advantages of our institutions and to benefit by a free and more and more independent existence. Whatever doubt there may have been of their capacity to assume the status granted to them by the Constitution of this Union is being rapidly dissipated. Their cooperation in the life of the Nation is constantly enlarging.

Exploiting the negro problem for political ends is being abandoned and their protection is being increased by those States in which their percentage of population is largest. Every encouragement should be extended for the development of the race. The colored people have been the victims of the crime of lynching, which has in late years somewhat decreased. Some parts of the South already have wholesome laws for its restraint and punishment. Their example might well be followed by other States, and by such immediate remedial legislation as the Federal Government can extend under the Constitution.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Under the guidance of Governor General Stimson the economic and political conditions of the Philippine Islands have been raised to a standard never before surpassed. The cooperation between his administration and the people of the islands is complete and harmonious. It would be an advantage if relief from double taxation could be granted by the Congress to our citizens doing business in the islands.

PORTO RICO

Due to the terrific storm that swept Porto Rico last September, the people of that island suffered large losses. The Red Cross and the War Department went to their rescue. The property loss is being retrieved. Sugar, tobacco, citrus fruit, and coffee all suffered damage. The first three can largely look after themselves. The coffee growers will need some assistance, which should be extended strictly on a business basis, and only after most careful investigation. The people of Porto Rico are not asking for charity.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

It is desirable that all the legal activities of the Government be consolidated under the supervision of the Attorney General. In 1870 it was felt necessary to create the Department of Justice for this purpose. During the intervening period, either through legislation creating law officers or departmental action, additional legal positions not under the supervision of the Attorney General have been provided until there are now over 900. Such a condition is as harmful to the interest of the

Government now as it was in 1870 and should be corrected by appropriate legislation.

SPECIAL GOVERNMENT COUNSEL

In order to prosecute the oil cases, I suggested and the Congress enacted a law providing for the appointment of two special counsel. They have pursued their work with signal ability, recovering all the leased lands besides nearly \$30,000,000 in money and nearly \$17,000,000 in other property. They find themselves hampered by a statute, which the Attorney General construes as applying to them, prohibiting their appearing for private clients before any department. For this reason one has been compelled to resign. No good result is secured by the application of this rule to these counsel, and as Mr. Roberts has consented to take reappointment if the rule is abrogated I recommend the passage of an amendment to the law creating their office exempting them from the general rule against taking other cases involving the Government.

PROHIBITION

The country has duly adopted the eighteenth amendment. Those who object to it have the right to advocate its modification or repeal. Meantime, it is binding upon the National and State Governments and all our inhabitants. The Federal enforcement bureau is making every effort to prevent violations, especially through smuggling, manufacture, and transportation, and to prosecute generally all violations for which it can secure evidence. It is bound to continue this policy. Under the terms of the Constitution, however, the obligation is equally on the States to exercise the power which they have through the executive, legislative, judicial, and police branches of their governments in behalf of enforcement. The Federal Government is doing and will continue to do all it can in this direction and is entitled to the active cooperation of the States.

CONCLUSION

The country is in the midst of an era of prosperity more extensive and of peace more permanent than it has ever before experienced. But, having reached this position, we should not fail to comprehend that it can easily be lost. It needs more effort for its support than the less exalted places of the world. We shall not be permitted to take our ease, but shall continue to be required to spend our days in unremitting toil. The actions of the Government must command the confidence of the country. Without this, our prosperity would be lost. We must extend to other countries the largest measure of generosity, moderation, and patience. In addition to dealing justly, we can well afford to walk humbly.

The end of government is to keep open the opportunity for a more abundant life. Peace and prosperity are not finalities; they are only methods. It is too easy under their influence for a nation to become selfish and degenerate. This test has come to the United States. Our country has been provided with the resources with which it can enlarge its intellectual, moral, and spiritual life. The issue is in the hands of the people. Our faith in man and God is the justification for the belief in our continuing success.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 4, 1928.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message will lie on the table.

TREATY FOR THE RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, there is on the table a treaty, accompanied by a brief message from the President. I ask unanimous consent that the message may be handed down and read as in open executive session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, I did not hear the Senator's request. May I ask the purport of it?

Mr. BORAH. There is on the table a treaty and a brief message accompanying it, and I have asked unanimous consent that it may be handed down and read as in open executive session.

Mr. BRUCE. The Senator does not propose to take up the treaty for discussion now?

Mr. BORAH. Oh, no; I simply desire to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BRUCE. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which the clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read the message, as follows:

To the Senate:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of the treaty, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war,

which was signed in Paris on August 27, 1928, by the United States, Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Since the date of signature 44 other powers have formally communicated to the Government of the United States the information that they have taken the necessary steps to adhere to the treaty or that they intend so to do.

At the present time, therefore, this new movement for world peace has been indorsed by no fewer than 59 of the 64 independent nations of the world entitled to participate in the present treaty. The proposal is receiving consideration in each of the five States whose formal approval has not yet been received. I have every reason to believe that they are in sympathy with this effort to promote peace and no reason to believe that any of them will refuse in due course to become a party to the treaty.

I also transmit for the information of the Senate a report from the Secretary of State on the subject of the treaty, accompanied by a printed document issued by the Department of State, containing the diplomatic correspondence exchanged between the United States and the other interested powers during the course of the negotiations, and certain speeches made by the Secretary of State on the subject of the treaty during its negotiation and afterwards, as well as by a speech made by the Secretary of State since the publication of that document.

The fact that I approve of the treaty is well known. I hope that it may come into force with the least possible delay, and I should be pleased if the Senate would take such action during the present session as to enable the United States to ratify the treaty before the expiration of my term of office.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 4, 1928.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message with the treaty and accompanying papers will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and printed.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM A. OLDFIELD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives (H. Res. 249), which were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM A. OLDFIELD, a Representative from the State of Arkansas.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I submit the resolutions which I send to the desk and ask for their immediate consideration.

The resolutions (S. Res. 271) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM A. OLDFIELD, late a Representative from the State of Arkansas.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the four Members of the House of Representatives touching whose departure resolutions have been presented and adopted by the Senate, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 5, 1928, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, December 4, 1928

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou whose heavenly bounty blesses our lives with each succeeding day, with humble praise and thanksgiving we wait in Thy holy presence. Thy providence is a pledge that Thou dost love us and art determined to save us to the end. Increase our knowledge of the right and the power of decision that we may love that larger life that ever seeks to serve Thee and all humankind. Lead us to return to the days of simplicity and become as little children in humility, in tenderness, and in

disinterested trust. Do Thou make the labors of this Congress compelling and effective to the ends of our land. As we have inherited the vast benefits of those who have gone before, the good Lord forbid that we should make mock of their sacrificial toil. Heavenly Father, lift us far above all blame and all need of praise. In the blessed name of the world's Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

AMENDING SECTION 764 OF SUBCHAPTER 12, ETC., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 10869 and agree to the amendment of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10869) to amend section 764 of subchapter 12, fraternal beneficial associations, of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

The Senate amendment was read.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join with a like committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President and notify him that a quorum of both Houses had assembled beg leave to report that we have performed that duty, and are advised by the President that he will communicate with the two Houses forthwith by a message in writing.

VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, just before adjournment the House voted an appropriation to rearrange this Chamber so that it would be much more pleasant for those who have to assemble here day after day, and those who had this matter in charge have prepared a short statement, which I would like to have the Clerk read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will read the statement.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: On page 128 of the hearings of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, having to do with the legislative establishment, will be found the real story of the sincere efforts of our lamented great leader of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, Hon. Martin B. Madden, to improve the air conditions in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

I shall not take your time to go into the details referred to in these hearings, further than to say that we appropriated \$323,000 for the purpose of ventilating the Chambers of the House and Senate of the United States.

During the summer of this year contracts were entered into with a responsible company to do this work, which was recommended by a group of scientific men, the chairman of which was Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, professor of public health, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Other members are:

D. D. Kimball, consulting engineer, New York, N. Y.

F. I. Cooper, heating and ventilating engineer, Boston, Mass.

A. M. Feldman, consulting engineer, New York, N. Y.

R. E. Hall, engaged in ventilation of theaters, New York.

F. R. Still, vice president American Blower Co., New York.

A. C. Willard, professor of heating, ventilation, and head of department of mechanical engineering, University of Illinois.

L. R. Thompson, surgeon in charge, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

David Lynn, Architect of the Capitol.

Dr. R. R. Sayers, chief surgeon, Bureau of Mines.

Leonard Greenburg, sanitary engineer, Public Health Service.

This committee met in Washington and fully considered all of the conditions connected with the ventilation and air conditioning of the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House of Representatives, and after becoming acquainted with all of the facts necessary they proceeded to formulate a series of resolutions, stating from their mature deliberations the conditions that should be properly met in the manufacture and installation of apparatus required to properly ventilate and condition the air of these two Chambers. This work occupied some time for the reason that the conditions of other large audience rooms and the temperature and humidity considered necessary were taken into consideration in attempting to define such conditions as would be required to be met for the two Chambers of the Senate and House. Whereupon a circular letter was prepared setting forth the fundamental resolutions adopted by this committee and naming them

items 1, 2, and 3. This circular letter was sent to a selected number of bidders believed by the committee to be capable of manufacturing and installing suitable apparatus to meet the conditions to be satisfied in this work. The list selected was as follows:

Carrier Engineering Co., 750 Freylinghuysen Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Brunswick Kroeschell Co., New Brunswick, N. J.
Cooling & Air Conditioning Co., 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y.
York Manufacturing, 634 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
Wittmeier Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.

After receiving bids which were carefully analyzed by this group of scientific men, who gave their services instead of making a charge for the same, the work was awarded to the Carrier Engineering Co., of 750 Freylinghuysen Avenue, Newark, N. J.

During the past summer a completely new and modern system of ventilation, cooling, and air conditioning has been provided for the House. Separate ventilating and air-conditioning units have been provided, first, for the floor of the House; second, for the visitors' gallery; third, for the coat rooms; fourth, for the press room; and fifth, there has been provided an independent system of heating for the attic space above the House. Thus the ventilation and cooling of the gallery is entirely separate from that of the floor of the House.

The purpose of these systems is to give ample ventilation at all times without drafts—to give temperature regulation in all parts of the House, including the gallery, which shall be independent of outside conditions in summer as well as in winter.

In winter the air introduced is cleaned and humidified to the proper degree. In summer the outside air introduced is cooled and the excess of moisture is removed so that the desired temperature and humidity for maximum comfort and for health may be maintained in all parts of this Chamber and adjoining rooms throughout the year.

To give an appreciation of the magnitude of this undertaking, certain requirements may be cited. There is supplied to the floor of the House and gallery 72,000 cubic feet of air per minute, thoroughly cleaned and with its temperature and humidity regulated to give the desired conditions in the Chamber. This air supplied can be visualized as nearly one-fourth the entire cubic contents of this Chamber supplied every minute. Or, to express it another way, the air in the Chamber is completely changed about once every four minutes.

During the period of occupancy it is necessary, in order to maintain temperature equilibrium, to cool in winter as well as in summer. Scientists have shown that the average human being dissipates continuously more heat than two 50-watt electric lamps. So that when the gallery and floor are filled the amount of heat from the Chamber to be dissipated by ventilation may be visualized as the equivalent of that given off by three thousand 50-watt incandescent lamps. The engineers state that this is sufficient heat to raise the entire amount of air introduced nearly 6°. In summer this requires the use of refrigeration for cooling the outside air used for ventilation to an amount equal to the melting of over 200 tons of ice in 24 hours, or equivalent to nearly 9 tons of ice per hour.

The method of air distribution in the new system is the reverse of that in the old system. This change represents modern practice as found necessary in successful cooling and ventilation of auditoriums. The air is diffused over the entire floor of the Chamber through invisible outlets in the panels of the ceiling and is exhausted in like amount from suitable openings near the floor.

This method is said to permit of the cooling and temperature regulation of the auditorium without the production of uncomfortable drafts or perceptible variations in temperature, and to effectively prevent overheating.

The system of refrigeration provided is one that has been extensively used in auditoriums and other places of public gatherings on account of its complete safety.

ANNUAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a message from the President of the United States.

The message was read by the Clerk of the House.

[For text of message see Senate proceedings of this day at page 20.]

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the President's message just read be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Certainly.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Can the gentleman inform me whether it has not been the custom to have the message printed so that we could obtain copies before the delivery?

Mr. TILSON. I so understand.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I understand that the message was given to the movietone over in the House Office Building yesterday. I was wondering by what authority the message was released before we had it read in this House.

Mr. TILSON. I am unable to inform the gentleman as to that.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I understand that yesterday the stage had all been set and the Clerk of the House read the message to the country through the movies; at least the conclusion or peroration of the message concerning our "marvelous prosperity." I was wondering why the Members of the Congress could not obtain copies until after the message was formally read.

Mr. TILSON. I think the gentleman from Texas probably knows as much about that as any other Member of the House. At any rate I am unable to inform the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A further message from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who informed the House that the President did, on the following dates, approve and sign bills of the House of the following titles:

On May 31, 1928:

H. R. 10435. An act providing for the extension of the time limitations under which patents were issued in the case of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the World War.

On June 8, 1928:

H. R. 6263. An act to provide for the reinstatement of Larry Cardwell in the United States Naval Academy.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] I ask unanimous consent that he may have three days' leave of absence on account of sickness.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, to-morrow is Calendar Wednesday, Committee on Naval Affairs having the call; and as I am informed, their business will occupy the day. On the following day—Thursday—it is expected that the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill will be ready for consideration.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Senate Resolution 268

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. HENRY R. RATHBONE, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Senate Resolution 269

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Senate Resolution 270

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. THOMAS L. RUBEY, late a Representative from the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Senate Resolution 271

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM A. OLDFIELD, late a Representative from the State of Arkansas.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

- H. R. 1533. An act for the relief of Theodore Herbert;
 - H. R. 3170. An act for the relief of Franklin B. Morse;
 - H. R. 3723. An act for the relief of John M. Andrews;
 - H. R. 3844. An act for the relief of Myra Madry;
 - H. R. 5894. An act for the relief of the State Bank & Trust Co., of Fayetteville, Tenn.;
 - H. R. 6432. An act for the relief of James E. Moyer;
 - H. R. 7236. An act for the relief of James M. Long;
 - H. R. 8529. An act authorizing the Court of Claims to hear and determine questions of law involved in the alleged erroneous collection of tonnage taxes in 1920 and 1921 on three vessels operated by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, under bareboat charter from a Danzig corporation;
 - H. R. 8728. An act to authorize the Postmaster General to give motor-vehicle service employees credit for actual time served on a basis of one year for each 306 days of eight hours served as substitute;
 - H. R. 9319. An act for the relief of the Glens Falls Insurance Co., of Glens Falls, N. Y.;
 - H. R. 9320. An act for the relief of the Home Insurance Co., of New York, N. Y.;
 - H. R. 9710. An act for the relief of the State of South Carolina;
 - H. R. 10885. An act to amend sections 23 and 24 of the general leasing act approved February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. L. p. 437);
 - H. R. 12354. An act to grant to the city of Leominster, Mass., an easement over certain Government property;
 - H. R. 12951. An act providing for the purchase of 640 acres of land, more or less, immediately adjoining Camp Clark at Nevada, Mo., and authorizing an appropriation therefor;
 - H. R. 13406. An act to authorize the city of Fort Thomas, Ky., to widen, improve, reconstruct, and resurface Fort Thomas Avenue and to assess the cost thereof against the United States according to front feet of military reservation abutting thereon, and authorizing an appropriation therefor;
 - H. R. 13778. An act authorizing Alex Gonzales, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rio Grande near the town of Ysleta, Tex.;
 - H. J. Res. 168. Joint resolution for the appointment of W. S. Albright, of Kansas, as a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; and
 - H. J. Res. 193. Joint resolution for the appointment of Roy L. Marston, of Maine, as a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
- The SPEAKER also announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:
- S. J. Res. 131. Joint resolution providing for the participation by the United States in the International Conference for the Revision of the Convention of 1914 for the Safety of Life at Sea.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 5, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following list of committee hearings scheduled for Wednesday, December 5, 1928, as reported by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(10.30 a. m.)

Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(10.30 a. m.)

To authorize the unification of carriers engaged in interstate commerce (H. R. 12620).

For Friday, December 7, 1928

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

(10.30 a. m.)

To consider the Austrian debt settlement proposal.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

588. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report dated November 20, 1928, of the activities of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice (H. Doc. No. 447); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

589. A letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting the annual report of the office of the Architect of the Capitol for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

590. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement showing all refunds in excess of \$500 approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

591. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting combined statement of the receipts and expenditures, balances, etc., of the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928 (H. Doc. No. 448); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed.

592. A letter from the chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting copy of the twelfth annual report of the United States Tariff Commission (H. Doc. No. 367); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

593. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of rental collections on account of public buildings and sites, privileges, and ground rent, under the control of the Treasury Department, outside the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

594. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement of all moneys arising from proceeds of public property of any kind or from any source which was not paid into the General Treasury of the United States, together with a detailed account of all payments made from such funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

595. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting the cost ascertainment report for the fiscal year 1928, together with the appendix thereto; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

596. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting complete set of general rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, Steamboat Inspection Service, at the meeting of January, 1928, which regulations have been approved by the Secretary of Commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

597. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of the fiscal affairs of all Indian tribes for whose benefit expenditures from public or tribal funds were made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

598. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of a letter from the superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, dated August 21, 1928, transmitting the financial report for the preceding fiscal year; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

599. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report by the Director of the Geological Survey, in compliance with the act of May 10, 1926; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

600. A letter from the president of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, transmitting the report of the Board of Managers of the Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928 (H. Doc. No. 374); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

601. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statement concerning disposition of War Department surplus property during the period November 16, 1927, to October 31, 1928, inclusive; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

602. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on the preliminary examination and survey of Housatonic River, Conn., to the dam at Shelton, Conn. (H. Doc. No. 449); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

603. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of Hudson River Channel, N. Y., from the Battery to Twentieth Street, with a view to securing a depth of 40 feet from shore to shore (H. Doc. No. 450); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

604. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of Milton Harbor, N. Y. (H. Doc. No. 451); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

605. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of Manhasset Bay, N. Y. (H. Doc. No. 452); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

606. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of St. Marks River, Fla. (H. Doc. No. 453); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

607. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of Raritan River from Washington Channel to the lower lock of the Delaware & Raritan Canal at Brunswick, with a view of having the present channel increased to a depth of 15 feet below low low water (H. Doc. No. 454); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

608. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of harbor at Nantucket, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

609. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of Leipsic River, Del.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

610. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Bayou Castaigne, La.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

611. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of New Basin Canal, La., at its junction with Lake Pontchartrain; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

612. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Gardiners Creek and Devils Gut, N. C.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

613. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Deep Creek, Washington County, N. C.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

614. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination and survey of Peekskill Harbor, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

615. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Jenkins Creek near Crisfield, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

616. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Miles River and Oak Creek, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

617. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of Kent Island Narrows, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

618. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Annapolis Harbor, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

619. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Anchorage Harbor, Alaska; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

620. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Mill Creek, Middlesex County, Va., and channel connecting said creek with Rappahannock River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

621. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of

Nomini Bay and Creek, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

622. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of South Haven Harbor, Mich., with a view to extending the breakwater; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

623. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Port Crescent Harbor, Mich.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

624. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Sarasota Inlet, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

625. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Ohio River at and in the vicinity of Shawneetown, Ill.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

626. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Kissimmee River, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

627. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of channel from the inland waterway between Charleston, S. C., and St. Johns River, Fla., to Bluffton, S. C.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

628. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of waterway from Sanford to Indian River, near Titusville, to connect St. Johns River with Indian River, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

629. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of St. Marys and Satilla Rivers, Ga., with a view to the construction of a canal and dredging said rivers; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

630. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of East River Channel, Brunswick Harbor, Ga.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

631. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of Back River, Ga.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

632. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Soldier Creek, Ala.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

633. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Northwest River, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

634. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Melbourne Harbor and Inlet, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

635. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examinations of Mathews Creek, Mathews County, Va., and channel connecting said creek with East River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

636. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Mispillion River, Del.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

637. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Mantua Creek, N. J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

638. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of waterway connecting Cooper River and Newton Creek, N. J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

639. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Swan River, Long Island, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

640. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Sakonnet Harbor, R. I., with a view to constructing an extension to the breakwater; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 573) granting an increase of pension to Julia Taylor, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BACON: A bill (H. R. 14659) to provide for the appointment of two additional judges of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 14660) to authorize alterations and repairs to the U. S. S. *California*; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BEGG: A bill (H. R. 14661) to amend the act (Public, No. 135, 68th Cong.) approved May 24, 1924, entitled "An act for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service of the United States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CRAIL: A bill (H. R. 14662) providing for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building at Beverly Hills, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14663) directing that copies of certain patent specifications and drawings be supplied to the public library of the city of Los Angeles at the regular annual rate; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. COLE of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 14664) to contribute to the cost of improving a road approaching Edgewood Arsenal in Harford County, Md.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COLTON: A bill (H. R. 14665) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 14666) to amend an act entitled "An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States, and for other purposes," approved May 26, 1924, relating to the admission of certain aliens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14667) to amend an act entitled "An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States, and for other purposes," approved May 26, 1924, relating to the admission of certain aliens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GAMBRILL: A bill (H. R. 14668) to amend section 210 of the World War veterans' act, 1924; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 14669) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant a patent to certain lands to C. Beecher Scott; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii: A bill (H. R. 14670) to amend section 495, title 48, chapter 3, of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 14671) to amend the interstate commerce act affecting electric railways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 14672) to authorize the drafting of munition and other essential industrial plants, and the control and operation of same in the event of a declaration of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY: A bill (H. R. 14673) to enable the Postmaster General to make contracts for the transportation of mails by air from island possessions of the United States to foreign countries and to the United States and between such island possessions, and to authorize him to make contracts with private individuals and corporations for the conveyance of mails by air in foreign countries; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 14674) authorizing the sale of surplus power developed under the Grand Valley reclamation project, Colorado; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 14675) amending Section I of the interstate commerce act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 14676) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and nurses of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 14677) to provide for maintaining, promoting, and advertising the International Trade Exhibition; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 331) requesting the President to negotiate with other nations concerning recip-

rocal rights and regulations in the operation and sale of aircraft; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WARREN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 332) to appoint a congressional committee to attend the exercises celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first airplane flight made by Wilbur and Orville Wright on December 17, 1903, at Kill Devil Hills, Kitty Hawk, N. C.; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Resolution (H. Res. 252) authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means to sit during the sessions and recesses of the Congress; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXI, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BEGG: A bill (H. R. 14678) granting a pension to Sabra Harrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLOOM: A bill (H. R. 14679) for the relief of Helen Rauch; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRIGHAM: A bill (H. R. 14680) granting an increase of pension to Georgianna Chandler Dix; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14681) granting an increase of pension to Ellen M. Greenough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14682) granting an increase of pension to Clara Bradley Niles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUSHONG: A bill (H. R. 14683) granting a pension to Mary Newmoyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14684) granting a pension to Mary J. Weber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14685) granting a pension to Emma S. Greenwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANFIELD: A bill (H. R. 14686) to correct the military record of Joseph Carter; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHASE: A bill (H. R. 14687) granting a pension to Martha B. Beldin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14688) granting an increase of pension to Ella Holt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14689) granting an increase of pension to Matilda Tibbetts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHINDBLOM: A bill (H. R. 14690) granting a pension to David E. Hartnett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14691) granting a pension to Julia C. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAIL: A bill (H. R. 14692) for the relief of Harold G. Billings; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14693) for the relief of Peter Dunsmore; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14694) for the relief of Bendix Peter Jensen; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14695) for the relief of Thomas F. McVeigh; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14696) for the relief of Edward W. Stewart; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14697) for the relief of W. F. Nash; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14698) to renew and extend certain letters patent to Thomas M. McKee; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14699) granting a pension to Arland E. Fine; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14700) granting a pension to John Lorenson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14701) granting a pension to George McMullen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14702) granting a pension to John F. Halpin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14703) granting a pension to Robert C. Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14704) granting a pension to William Gilpin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14705) granting a pension to John W. Moshier; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14706) granting a pension to Clara Black; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14707) granting a pension to Laura Connor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14708) granting a pension to Caroline R. Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14709) granting a pension to Mary Hutchins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14710) granting a pension to Amanda B. Koontz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14711) granting a pension to Laura Belle Norris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14712) granting a pension to Mary Rosentall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14713) granting a pension to Don C. Prather; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14714) granting a pension to Mary S. Spink; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14715) granting a pension to Naomi Wagon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14716) granting a pension to Dave Yettra; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14717) granting a pension to William Edward Snyder; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14718) granting an increase of pension to Anna Dearbough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14719) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Sherman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14720) granting an increase of pension to Bessie Hagar; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H. R. 14721) granting an increase of pension to Florence Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 14722) for the relief of Jacob Scott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14723) to provide hospitalization for Leroy Wilbur Abbott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EATON: A bill (H. R. 14724) granting an increase of pension to Sarah V. Sharp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 14725) granting a pension to Thomas Robinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GAMBRILL: A bill (H. R. 14726) granting a pension to Elsie Elizabeth Jackson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14727) to extend the benefits of the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Jackson D. Wissman, a former employee of the Government Dairy Farm, Beltsville, Md.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GASQUE: A bill (H. R. 14728) for the relief of J. A. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 14729) granting a pension to Mary E. Tilford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 14730) granting a pension to Mary E. Kennedy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14731) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Richardson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14732) for the relief of Jacob S. Steloff; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREENWOOD: A bill (H. R. 14733) granting a pension to Virgil V. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HANCOCK: A bill (H. R. 14734) granting an increase of pension to Phebe J. Burrows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14735) granting an increase of pension to Emily Shillinburg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 14736) granting an increase of pension to Marion Van Natta; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14737) for the relief of Charity Blodgett; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOLADAY: A bill (H. R. 14738) for the relief of the Marshall State Bank; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOOPER: A bill (H. R. 14739) granting a pension to Ida L. McClung; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 14740) granting a pension to Maggie Woolweaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14741) granting a pension to Benjamin H. Hartnagel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14742) granting an increase of pension to Lillian P. Swain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14743) granting a pension to Truman L. Voyles; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JACOBSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 14744) granting an increase of pension to Nora B. Carris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 14745) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hartinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 14746) providing for the advancement of Michael Holub on the retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 14747) granting a pension to Frank Doty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14748) granting an increase of pension to Ella Waldren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 14749) granting an increase of pension to Anna T. Shaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14750) granting a pension to Mary Gettys; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14751) granting a pension to Catherine Reamer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14752) granting a pension to Daniel W. Seal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14753) granting a pension to Oweing R. Southard; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KOPP: A bill (H. R. 14754) granting an increase of pension to Laura M. Wallace; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14755) granting a pension to Charles Sabins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14756) granting an increase of pension to Cora E. Stubblefield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14757) granting a pension to Rosanna Waters; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KURTZ: A bill (H. R. 14758) granting a pension to Margaret Roush; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14759) granting a pension to John F. Farran; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 14760) for the relief of James M. Carroll; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14761) for the relief of Clarence Stevens; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LEECH: A bill (H. R. 14762) granting a pension to Nancy Shepherd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14763) granting a pension to Emma J. Michler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14764) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. McGough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 14765) for the relief of Samuel Hooper Lane, alias Samuel Foot; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MICHENER: A bill (H. R. 14766) granting a pension to Howard C. Frink; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14767) for the relief of Howard C. Frink; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 14768) granting a pension to Albert J. Owen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14769) granting a pension to Lina A. Langstaff; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14770) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Hipsley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 14771) granting a pension to Charlotta Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14772) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14773) granting a pension to Elizabeth C. Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14774) granting an increase of pension to Florence Maxey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 14775) for the relief of Maude L. Duborg; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14776) granting a pension to Margaret Cock; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 14777) granting a pension to Frederick E. Burgess; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14778) granting an increase of pension to Gunhild Sophia Holland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTON of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 14779) granting a pension to Ann Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SEGER: A bill (H. R. 14780) granting an increase of pension to Della Van Ness; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TARVER: A bill (H. R. 14781) for the relief of James D. Poteet; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14782) for the relief of A. J. Morgan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14783) for the relief of the trustees of Mizpah Methodist Church South, located near Kingston, Ga.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TATGENHORST: A bill (H. R. 14784) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Hey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14785) for the relief of John N. Brooks; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 14786) granting an increase of pension to Fidelia Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14787) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Diibone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14788) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Rigdon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. **TIMBERLAKE**: A bill (H. R. 14789) granting a pension to Nell Douglas Bromley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14790) granting a pension to Luella V. Fisher; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. **WILLIAMS** of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 14791) granting a pension to Ellen Drake; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14792) granting a pension to Barbara Mehner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. **WYANT**: A bill (H. R. 14793) granting a pension to Elisabeth Hann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14794) granting a pension to Susan E. Henry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14795) granting a pension to Emma R. Duncan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14796) granting a pension Celina L. De Priest; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14797) granting a pension to Mary J. Stendts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14798) granting a pension to Dora Slonaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14799) granting a pension to Mary A. Steiner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

7861. By Mr. **CRAIL**: Petition of Brentwood County Club, Los Angeles County, Calif., for relief against unjust discrimination in taxes upon clubs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7862. By Mr. **MCCORMACK**: Petition of Boston Central Labor Union, Harry P. Grages, secretary, business representative, 987 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., protesting against the enactment of House bill 9195, amending sections 2804 and 3402 of the Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7863. By Mr. **O'CONNELL**: Petition of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the passage of the Dale-Lehlbach retirement bill; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

7864. By Mr. **QUAYLE**: Petition of Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, of Brooklyn, N. Y., urging the passage of the Dale-Lehlbach civil service retirement bill; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

7865. Also, petition of Richard Hudnut, New York, urging the passage of the Capper-Kelly price maintenance bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7866. Also, petition of the American Legion National Legislative Committee, of Washington, D. C., urging the passage of House bill 12032; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1928

The Chaplain, Rev. **Z. Barney T. Phillips**, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, Thou great companion of our hearts, our fairest vision of truth and love, in whose presence, as we behold the far-flung vistas of our days, great things become great and small things small, and in the warmth of whose great love our hearts respond to beauty and move with kindness and patient sympathy, strengthen, we beseech Thee, our wills toward goodness and against the evil; multiply our joy in every earnest task and wholesome pleasure, that with Thee we may be co-workers, redeeming the waste places without, within. Renew our faith in the blessed kingdom of righteousness and love, that through our silent, subtle ministry of gracious ways we may hasten its coming, through Him who taught us thus to pray, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

ELLISON D. SMITH, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, appeared in his seat to-day.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. **CURTIS** and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. **Haltigan**, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10869) amending section 764 of Subchapter XII, fraternal beneficial associations, of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The **VICE PRESIDENT** laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the report of the board of engineers appointed by him to make an examination and report upon the dam proposed to be built under the provisions of the so-called Boulder Canyon Dam bill, now pending before Congress, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

The **VICE PRESIDENT** laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution 263, Seventieth Congress, first session, copies of rules, regulations, and promulgations which have been followed in the administration of the so-called war minerals relief act, as amended, together with opinions as to the law which have been rendered by the War Minerals Relief Commission, the Attorney General, and the Solicitor for the Department of the Interior, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The **VICE PRESIDENT** laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing expenditures for the year ended November 30, 1928, under the war minerals relief act, approved March 2, 1919, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The **VICE PRESIDENT** laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the report of the Director of the Geological Survey, showing the expenditures made under the act of May 10, 1926, for the benefit of Indian tribes or allottees in connection with the administration of the laws relating to the operation of oil and gas lands and the mining of other minerals on Indian lands, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The **VICE PRESIDENT** laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, dated August 21, 1928, showing the receipts and expenditures of the said institution, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PURCHASE OF AIRCRAFT AND AERONAUTICAL ACCESSORIES

The **VICE PRESIDENT** laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of designs, aircraft parts, and aeronautical accessories purchased by the Navy Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, the prices paid therefor, the reason for the award in each case, and the names and addresses of all competitors in the various competitions held by the Navy Department, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORTS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The **VICE PRESIDENT** laid before the Senate certain communications from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the following reports, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

The annual report of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928;

A report showing suits arising under the public vessel act of March 3, 1925, in which final decrees were entered, exclusive of cases on appeal;

A report embodying the expenditures under appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928; and

A report showing suits arising under the act of March 9, 1925, authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty involving merchant vessels, in which final decrees were entered against the United States, exclusive of cases on appeal.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

The **VICE PRESIDENT** laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The **VICE PRESIDENT** laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting,